

Zach Munnix

Case & Elle

Interactive Reading Guide: The Revolutions of 1848

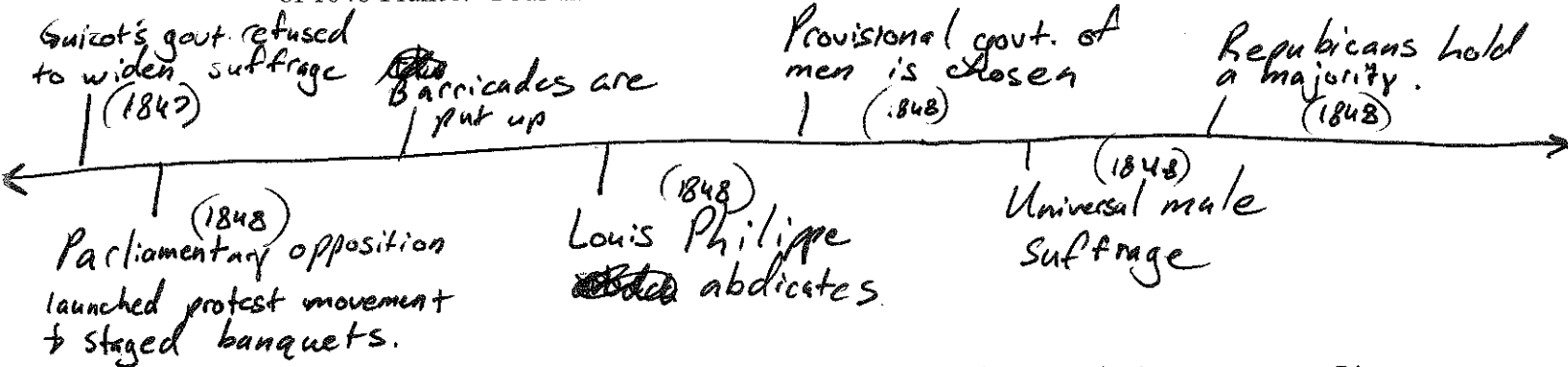
Cause and Effect

1. Partner A read the first paragraph under The Revolution of 1848 (706). Partner B read the second paragraph (706). List 3 causes the author provides for the revolutions of 1848.

1. Economic crisis
2. Poor harvests
3. Distrust with the government

Change and Continuity

2. Both partners read The Opening Phase: France (706). Draw a timeline of the revolution of 1848 France. Your timeline should include a minimum of 6 events.



3. Discuss the changes that occur in France under Alphonse de Lamartine's government. List at least 3 of those changes.

1. Universal male suffrage
2. Established the citizens right to work
3. Established a commission for hearings on labor problems
4. Republicans hold a majority in Parliament

Through Their Eyes

4. Partner A read Revolution Spreads (706-707). Imagine you are a worker in Central Europe in 1848. In a paragraph explain the scene you experienced at the barricades in March 1848. Include in your explanation why you were at the barricades.

- I went to the barricades to protest the corrupt government & aid my fellow citizens. Many people were dying & the barricades were falling. Men were running before the on coming troops simply to become another martyr.

Turning Points

5. Partner B read Central Europe (708). In a paragraph, explain how nationalism combine with the Revolutions of 1848 would lead the author to suggest that "The old Austrian Empire seemed to be collapsing."

- The many sections of Austria began feeling pride in themselves & not just for Austria. When Hungary was granted autonomy the other sections became angry with the agreement & wanted autonomy as well.

Change and Continuity

6. Both partners read The Fatal Dissensions (709-710). The revolutions of 1848 culminate 50 years of revolutions in Europe. For each of the two categories the author used to organize this section, discuss the changes that occur in this round of revolutions and the things that remained the same. For each category list 3 changes and 3 conditions that did not change.

Social Change

Change

- ~~Major dissensions~~
- New freedom
- Distrust
- National workshops

Didn't change

- Big class divisions
- Universal male suffrage
- Popular vote for the Presidency

National Ambitions

Change

- Austria abolished serfdom
- Politics became more radical & aggressive
- Naples becomes a republic

Didn't change

- The pendulum is still swinging & is heading back to liberalism.
- Divisions between the classes
- Monarchs maintained strong armies

Using the Past

7. Partner A read New Leaders (710). Partner B read Military Force (710-712). In a paragraph, explain why the revolutionary fervor of 1848 would end with the election/selection of conservative leaders in France, Austria and Italy.

- These countries wanted strong leaders & the conservatives were. The conservatives put down any revolt that came their way with lethal force.

Turning Points

8. Both partners read The Results 712-713. G. M. Trevelyn called 1848 "the turning point at which modern history failed to turn". Using the five points of current historical analysis presented by Chambers, put these points in order of importance for supporting Trevelyn's position and briefly explain why you ordered them as such.

X (3) Liberal constitutions & increased civil rights failed to pull strong & lasting support

X (5) Revolutions were primarily staged by the middle class

X (2) Revolutionary leaders, inexperienced in politics, mistook parliaments for power & left established authorities that would turn on them

X (4) Nationalism divided revolutionaries & prevented cooperation

X (1) No major nation was ready to intervene in behalf of change.

- The lack of flexibility & aid from other countries was a major factor in change. The massive support from the middle class & their inexperience made the Revolutions short & in the long term ineffective.